

## Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY



AD-33 Bookplate  
(1-68)

**NATIONAL**

**A  
G  
R  
I  
C  
U  
L  
T  
U  
R  
A  
L**



**LIBRARY**

**U. S. NATIONAL ARBORETUM LIBRARY**

Japan, China

October 11, 1916 to May 30, 1917

Frank N. Meyer



U.S. NATIONAL  
ARBORETUM LIBRARY

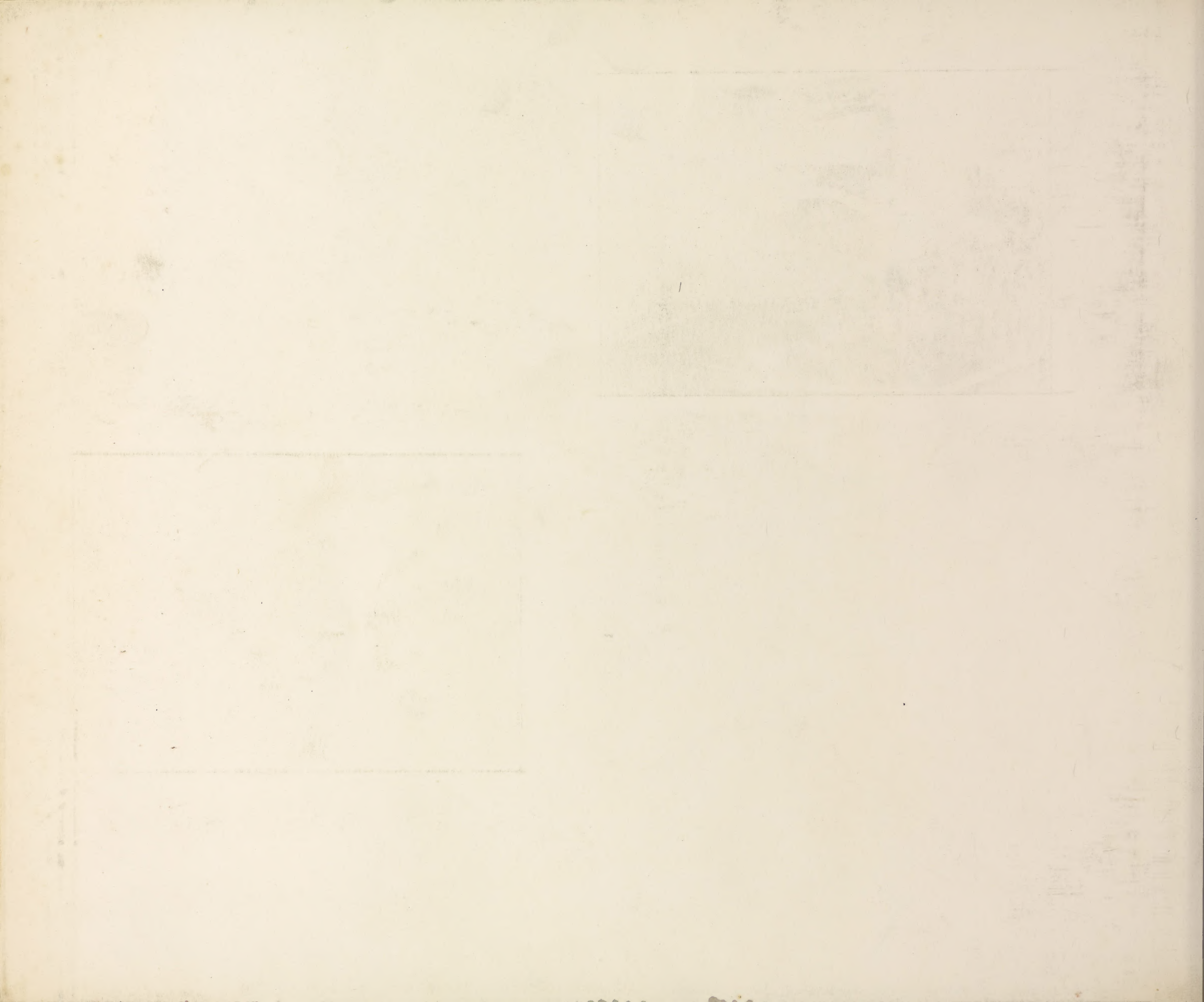
















No. 12369. "Retinospora obtusa. Conifers of various species, dwarfed, trained and shaped in all forms, some representing several centuries of painstaking work. In the compound of the Yokchama Nursery Company, 21-35 Nakamura, Yokchama, Japan".  
Frank N. Meyer, Yokchama, Japan, Oct. 11, 1916.



No. 12370. "Crataegus cuneata. Low growing hawthorns, bearing red and yellow fruits (2 varieties) the size of cherries. Quite ornamental for rockeries. In the garden of Mr. H. Suzuki, Manager of the Yokchama Nursery Company."  
Frank N. Meyer, Yokchama, Japan, Oct. 11, 1916.









No. 12371. "Chrysanthemum sinense. A Chinese exhibit of chrysanthemums in the reception hall of Central Park, Peking. There were said to be c.a. 300 different varieties and most plants were grafted on the stems of a biennial worm-wood (*Artemisia* sp.)".

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, Nov. 9, 1916.



No. 12372. "Chrysanthemum sinense. A large well-trained specimen of a chrysanthemum on its own roots. The smaller plants in front have all been grafted on a species of worm-wood (*Artemisia* sp.). In Central Park, Peking".

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, Nov. 9, 1916.









No. 12373. "Citrus limonum. Dwarf lemons in a mud greenhouse in the Central Park, Peking. These lemons are not as acid as ordinary ones but they are very juicy. They are called "Hsiang tac", which, curiously enough, means "fragrant peach".

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, Nov. 9, 1916.



No. 12374. "Ulmus pumila. An elm having grown out of the trunk of a venerable pine tree (Pinus sinensis) in the grounds of the Yac wang temple, showing the xerophytic nature of this species of elm."

Frank N. Meyer, Malanyu, Chihli Prov., China. December 7, 1916.









No. 12375. "Ulmus pumila. A large specimen of a North Chinese elm, said to be over 300 years old, growing in the Central Park in Peking. This elm is very resistant to drought, dry cold and to alkali. Chinese name "Chia yu shu", meaning "Family elm tree". Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China. Nov. 9, 1916.



No. 12376. "Pinus sinensis. A lonely old pine on a hill, giving the appropriate touch to a view on the town of Makanyu, the gateway to the wild Shing'lung shan region". Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China. Nov. 9, 1916.









No. 12377. "Pinus sinensis. Tall pines scattered through wild mountains, showing how most of the mountainous country of North China looked before ruinous and senseless deforestation was practiced by the population".

Frank N. Meyer, Shing lung shan, Chihli Province, China. December 3, 1916.



No. 12378. "Ulmus sp. Magnificent forest of large elms, oaks and Manchurian walnuts all ruthlessly cut down and given over to the flames. The shack is an inn, where we spent the night".

Frank N. Meyer, Chiu pc tze ling, Shing lung shan district, Chihli Prov., China, Dec. 5, 1916.









No. 12379. "Betula sp. Chinese methods of deforestation consist of cutting down magnificent tree growth and setting fire to it. It is ghastly to see how lumber valued at tens of thousands of dollars is ruthlessly burned up. The prostrate tree in the foreground is a fine specimen of a birch with black bark".

Frank N. Meyer, Shing lung shan District, Chihli Prov., China. December 6, 1916.



No. 12380. "Pyrus ussuriensis. Wild pears always occupy good land and consequently they are the first to be cut down when virgin land is opened up to settlement".

Frank N. Meyer, Shing lung shan, Chihli Prov., China. December 4, 1916.









No. 12381. "Pyrus ussuriensis. A wild pear grove of many acres in extent all cut down and burned so as to make room for cereal crops".

Frank N. Meyer, Shing lung shan District, Chihli Prov., China. December 5, 1916.



No. 12382. "Pyrus ussuriensis. Where formerly dense groves of wild pears used to exist, now the primitive shanties of settlers are springing up. These newcomers try to make all out of the soil they can and consider the wild vegetation a nuisance".

Frank N. Meyer, Shing lung shan District, Chihli Prov., China. December 5, 1916.









No. 12383. "Pyrus sinensis. A pear orchard in the mountains, belonging to an energetic Taoist priest, where we obtained a number of scions of various pears. The old man is the priest himself while five of the others are novices taken in by him".

Frank N. Meyer, Mac shan, near Malanyu, Chihli Prov., China. December 8, 1916.



No. 12384. "Brassica pekinensis. Pai tsai is the great winter vegetable in North China and on every market day, even in a small town, there is bound to be some corner devoted exclusively to the sale of this useful and healthy vegetable".

Frank N. Meyer, Malanyu, Chihli Prov., China.  
November 27, 1916.









No. 12385. "Allium fistulosum. A field of winter leek, all carefully ridged. In this way leek stays juicy and sweet all winter long and becomes available for use as soon as the frost leaves the ground".

Near Tungchou, Chihli Prov., China.  
December 13, 1916.



No. 12386. "Eleocharis tuberosa. A pond full of beechi's frozen over and the foliage partly imbedded in the ice. Beechi's withstand low temperatures but they are killed when the mud freezes in which the corms are buried".

Frank N. Meyer, Orr Sa, near Peking, China.  
December 13, 1916.









No. 12387. "Chinese beekeeping. Primitive beehives, consisting of a big tile, made of white clay, lined inside with lacing matting. As pedestal a flat rock serves, while the cover is a cheap earthen pan."

Frank N. Meyer, Malanyu, Chihli Prov., China.  
November 27, 1916.



No. 12388. "Pyrus calleryana. A somewhat large flowered type of a Calleryana pear. Said to produce fruits the size of plums; found in company of Cupressus funebris along a mountain trail."

Frank N. Meyer, Across the Yang tze River from Ichang, Hupeh, China. March 21, 1917.









No. 12389. "Pyrus calleryana. Improved varieties of pears, grown on terraces in the mountains; all grafted on Calleryana stock. The line of union may be seen in a few specimens".

Frank N. Meyer, near Nan chang yen, Hupeh, China. March 31, 1917.



No. 12390. "Pyrus calleryana.

An improved variety of pear upon Calleryana stock. Note the almost perfect union".

Frank N. Meyer, near Tang Yang, Hupeh, China. April 11, 1917.









No. 12391. "Pyrus calleryana. Mountains and hills covered with forest; pear trees in flower along base of hill. Pruned tallow trees (Stillingia sebifera) along edges of terraced rice fields".

Frank N. Meyer, near Hsiang yo ping, Hupeh, China, April 2, 1917.



No. 12392. "Soya max. Large blocks of freshly made bean-curd, "To-fu", ready to be cut up into squares and sold for breakfast. This bean-curd industry by no means requires a large investment of money. It is something like dairying with the Caucasian races; one can do it on a very large or on a very small scale. Some enterprising Chinese women supply fresh bean-curd in the late afternoon, while the large factories make it only in the morning". Frank N. Meyer, Changsha, Hunan, China. May 16, 1917.







No. 12393. "Soya max. The three stone jars on the bow of the junk in the left foreground contain bean cheese and may be delivered to some small town or village several hundred miles distant. Such jars are closed with a mixture of mud and lime and when not damaged the contents can be kept in good condition for many years".

Frank N. Meyer, Changsha, Hunan, China.  
May 19, 1917.



No. 12394. "Aleurites fordii. A small plantation of tung oil trees in a corner of the race course grounds, at Hankow. The trees have been planted in rows which are 12 ft. apart, while the distance in the rows is 8 ft. As can be seen by the absence of lower branches, these distances are far too close".

Frank N. Meyer, Hankow, Hupeh, China.  
May 27, 1917.







No. 12396. "Amaranthus blitum; Pai han tsai (green), Amaranthus tricolor; Hong han tsai (red). Corner of a vegetable market in Hankow, where Amaranthus greens; cucumbers, young fruits of Lagenaria clavata, pai tsai and summer turnips form the main display. The two species of Amaranthus are quite good summer greens and when not boiled to death can be served as a substitute during the hot season for spinach. Seeds sent under No. 2383a (SPI 44566) and No. 2384a (SPI 44567)".

Frank N. Meyer, Hankow, Hupeh, China.  
May 30, 1917.



No. 12395. "Soya max. The basket to the left of the photo contains sprouted, small yellow soy beans, while the one on the right holds sprouted mung beans (Phaseolus aureus). Sprouted soy beans are larger and finer than sprouted mung beans, but their flavor is by far not as fine as the latter. Bean sprouts can be raised as a home winter vegetable even in the bleakest sections of the world, such as northern Alaska, Labrador, Northern Siberia, etc."

Frank N. Meyer, Hankow, Hupeh, China. May 30, 1917.







No. 12397. "Sesamum orientale. Paper-lined, waterproof, wicker baskets in which sesamy oil is transported all over the country. In China one finds that as regards importance of cultivated plants grains come first, then beans and peas, then oil bearing plants, then vegetables belonging to the cruciferae, while fiber plants come next. Tubers, fruits and nuts are of minor consideration".  
Frank N. Meyer, Hankow, Hupeh, China. May 30, 1917.



No. 12398. "Eleocharis tuberosa. Peeled beechi's or waternuts, from 5 to 7 put on a bamboo stick, costing generally 1 cent p. stick or sometimes 3 for 2 cents (Mex.). Eaten most times raw, but here and there one can buy them steamed. This beechi is an excellent winter vegetable and when grated forms a fine substitute for canned sweet maize; it also can be made into fritters and pudding. The local name for beechi is "Pocchi".  
Frank N. Meyer, Changsha, Hunan, China.  
May 16, 1917.







No. 12399. "Zingiber officinale. Baskets with fresh ginger rhizomes, beechi's (Eleocharis tuberosa), Chili peppers (Capsicum longum), Acorn-cups for dyeing black (Quercus serrata), gall nuts (Rhus javanica), cones of Platycarya strobilacea for dyeing black, sea-weed, rope of coir-palm fiber (Trachycarpus excelsa), and some minor things".

Frank N. Meyer, Changsha, Hunan, China.  
May 19, 1917.



No. 12400. "Quercus serrata. A drug and produce dealer's exhibit of baskets with peanuts, Chili peppers, acorn cups, pine seeds, gall nuts, ginkgo seeds, cassia bark, and other natural products".

Frank N. Meyer, Changsha, Hunan, China.  
May 19, 1917.







No. 12401. "Sea slug. A very large species of sea slug said to come from the South Sea Islands. Chinese name "Hai sun". These slugs form a favorite and rather expensive dish with the Chinese; they are of a gelatinous nature like many of the high priced Chinese foods".

Frank N. Meyer, Changsha, Hunan, China.  
May 19, 1917.



No. 12402. "Bambusa arundinacea. Rough crates made from split bamboo, filled up with pieces of rock and pebbles and used as a protection to prevent the stream from eating away good arable land".

Frank N. Meyer, near Kac dien, Hupeh, China.  
April 13, 1917.







No. 12403. "Bambusa arundinacea. These large hats consist of a double frame of finely split bamboo, with a layer of dry leaves of Bambusa sp. in between. Such hats could possibly be worn in the southern United States and they could be made at home during the winter months".

Frank N. Meyer, Lung chuan pu, Hupeh, China.  
April 13, 1917.



No. 12404. "Bambusa arundinacea. Houses of cheap construction in Central China often have roofs and sides made out of woven bamboo entirely. They afford but little protection against the elements, but they can be built and taken down in a few hours' time".

Frank N. Meyer, Ichang, Hupeh, China.  
May 2, 1917.







No. 12405. "Bambusa arundinacea. Near view of a row of tea houses built along a dry road. The construction material is mostly bamboo with some poles of Cunninghamia lanceolata added where strength is wanted. Such houses are dangerous to have near one's property, as they are extremely inflammable".

Frank N. Meyer, Ichang, Hupeh, China.  
May 2, 1917.



No. 12406. "Phyllostachys sp. A large pit, filled with bundles of bamboo strips, all covered over with quick lime. Later on some pieces of rock will be placed on the top layer to weigh them down. After having been in this pit for three months the material will be taken out, steamed for another two or three months and after that pounded into a pulp from which paper is made".

Frank N. Meyer, Near Hui ma po, Hupeh, China.  
April 2, 1917.







No. 12407. "Phyllostachys pubescens.  
A large raft of bamboo poles, moored along the  
Yang tze River shore in Hankow, coming from S. W.  
Hunan. Photo taken in rainy weather".

Frank N. Meyer, Hankow, Hupeh, China.  
May 27, 1917.



No. 12408. "Liquidambar  
formosana. Near view of the trunk of  
a splendid specimen of a Chinese sweet  
gum, measuring 12 ft. in circumference,  
4 ft. above the ground. From the wood  
of this tree the Chinese make their tea  
chests, since it does not impart any odor  
to the tea packed therein. Chinese name  
"Feng hsiang shu", meaning "tall fragrant  
tree". This specimen stands in an ancient  
grove, is over 100 ft. tall, and may  
be close to 4 centuries old". Frank N.  
Meyer, Changsha, Hunan, China. May 17, 1917.







No. 12409. "Pterocarya stanocoptera. A court in front of an old temple, in a narrow mountain valley, with so-called "Chinese ashes" as shade trees. The trees are just leafing out and a seedling peach tree (to the left in photo) in full bloom was like a sheet of deep pink brocade, contrasting gloriously with the whitewashed walls and tender green young foliage of the "Chinese ashes".

Frank N. Meyer, Near Hsiang yu ping, Hupeh, China, April 2, 1917.



No. 12410. "Pinus massoniana. Very rough and broken mountain masses with forests of pines, Cunninghamias, oaks, maples, etc. The pruned trees in the foreground are tallow-trees, Stillingia sebifera".

Frank N. Meyer, near Hsiang yu ping, Hupeh, China. April 2, 1917.







No. 12411. "Pinus sinensis. (?) Pine planks brought down from the mountains to the low lands on wheelbarrows of a most primitive pattern; in fact I doubt if there are any wheeled vehicles of a similar construction than these shown in this photo".

Frank N. Meyer, near She hua ski, Hupeh, China, April 9, 1917.



No. 12412. "Chinese gardening. View in an old Chinese garden, with rock lined walks, verandas, seats, etc., with small bodies of water, quaintly held in shape by curiously formed rocks. In a well laid out Chinese garden there is far more imagination, far more mystery, and far more details than in any western park or garden, while the juggling with space is carried out to a degree inconceivable to western garden architects".

Frank N. Meyer, Changsha, Hunan, China. May 16, 1917.







No. 12413. "Chinese gardening.  
Fantastic rocks of grayish color, protruding  
out over the water like the jaws and bodies  
of prehistoric monsters, inspiring one at  
times with an uncanny feeling close to awe".  
Frank N. Meyer, Changsha, Hunan, China.  
May 16, 1917.



No. 12414. "Chinese gardening.  
A humble-tumble mass of gray-black rocks  
with deep water below in which curious  
reflections may be seen. Fish which shoot  
out from some dark nook show their scintillat-  
ing scales for a moment or two and then dis-  
appear again in the mysterious nowhere".  
Frank N. Meyer, Changsha, Hunan, China.  
May 16, 1917.







No. 12415. "Chinese gardening. A rest pavilion on the highest point of the rockery. Festoons of so-called Boston ivy drape the somber and haunted looking gray-black rocks. The naked spires or pinnacles to the left convey the idea of lonesome mountain peaks, unscalable to even the bravest".

Frank N. Meyer, Changsha, Hunan, China.  
May 16, 1917.



No. 12416. "Chinese gardening. Inside the artificial cave in the rockery where one has the feeling of being entirely shut off from the world beyond. Even during the hottest weather this cave is said to be ten degrees cooler than anywhere outside. Some ferns, clumps of Ophiopogon japonicus, Saxifraga sarmentosa, and other shade-loving plants find lodging in the cavities all around".

Frank N. Meyer, Changsha, Hunan, China.  
May 16, 1917.







No. 12417. "Chinese gardening. A mass of gray rockery, with scarlet flowering pomegranates growing in and over it, standing in an inner courtyard with a mural painting of fantastic mountains as background. The octangular gateway gives us a vista in the garden beyond!"

Frank N. Meyer, Changsha, Hunan, China.  
May 16, 1917.



No. 12418. "Chinese gardening. A curiously shaped vessel of rich brown colored cement, planted to a clump of heavenly bamboo (Nandina domestica), with deep green so-called Boston ivy (Parthenocissus tricuspidata) covering up the simply constructed gray brick wall".

Frank N. Meyer, Changsha, Hunan, China.  
May 16, 1917.







No. 12419. "Chinese gardening. A tea pavilion built in a pond, adjacent to a nursery of potted plants and flowering shrubs. Here the better classes of the population come in the afternoon or evening to enjoy a cup of tea and crack some watermelon seeds".

Frank N. Meyer, Ichang, Hupeh, China.  
May 2, 1917.



No. 12420. "Chinese landscape architecture. An old Chinese park, at the foot of a barren mountain with tea pavilions, rest houses, memorial tablets, living springs, large square ponds, bridges, etc. Created during the Ming Dynasty, probably as early as 1500".

Frank N. Meyer, King men, Hupeh, China.  
April 7, 1917.







No. 12421. "Loropetalum chinense. A witch-hazel-like shrub, covered over with a mass of small, fringed, white flowers, which look at a distance often like banks of snow. There is much variation in the degree of whiteness of these flowers, some being of a greenish tint. Found on very rocky and sterile places, often even in open pine woods".

Frank N. Meyer, near Miao chien, Hupeh, China. April 4, 1917.



No. 12422. "Spiraea sp. A very peculiar Spiraea, flowering in single racemes, often a few feet long. On some burned-over or deforested mountain sides it is so extremely abundant as to make enormous patches of white, visible at a distance of several hours walk".

Frank N. Meyer, near Hsiang yo ping, Hupeh, China. April 2, 1917.







No. 12423. "Phyllostachys sp. Baskets made from split, woven bamboo; the one with large openings for full-grown fowls, the other one for pullets and pigeons. The Chinese often will jam these baskets so full of live birds that many may arrive dying after a journey of some duration. When once successful bamboo groves exist throughout the southern United States, basket weaving can be made a profitable home industry".

Frank N. Meyer, Hankow, Hupeh, China. May 30, 1917.



No. 12424. "Thea sinensis. Junks coming from Central Honan, laying alongside the Yang tze water front. Coolies are unloading the chests with tea, most of which goes to Russia. These tea chests are made from Chinese sweet gum wood (Liquidambar formosana) and the material is used over and over again and not burned, like Americans do with their crates and cases".

Frank N. Meyer, Hankow, Hupeh, China.  
May 30, 1917.







No. 12425. "Trachycarpus excelsa. Coir palm fiber, pulled loosely asunder and spread out to dry along the Yang tze river shore in Ichang. From this fiber many useful things are made, such as rope cordage, brushes, flyswitches, sleeping mats, rain coats for field laborers, etc."

Frank N. Meyer, Ichang, Hupeh, China. Mar. 21, 1917.



No. 12426. "Mucuna sempervirens. Near view of a giant creeper, called "Ma teng", meaning "Fibre rattan". The curious fleshy flowers of a maroon-like color emit a fetid odor; they are produced all over the old wood, breaking out everywhere, regardless of situation. The large pinnate foliage, which is persistent throughout the entire year, tends to keep the soil underneath in a rather damp condition during rainy spells".

Frank N. Meyer, near Ichang, Hupeh, China, across the Yang tze river. March 21, 1917.







No. 12427. "Mucuna sempervirens. Another view of the giant creeper as seen in photo No. 12426. The plant is a wonderfully thrifty grower and covers an area of several hundred square feet. When left to itself it will smother completely within a few years a very large tree or cover the sides and roof of a large house. It grows so strongly however as to wrench off shutters, blinds and other particles of a house".

Frank N. Meyer, near Ichang, Hupeh, China, across the Yang tze River. March 21, 1917.



No. 12428. "Daphne genkwa. A lovely spring-flowering little shrub, producing masses of fragrant blossoms, mostly of a deep lilac color, tho there is quite some variation in the shade of the hue. This shrub is found anywhere on banks and hill-slopes and is apparently not eaten by grazing animals. Chinese name: "Men to hua", meaning "Bad-for-the-head flower", since people get headaches from keeping the flowers in the room". Frank N. Meyer, near Ichang, Hupeh, China, across the Yang tze River. March 21, 1917.







No. 12429. "Human draught animals! Coolies pulling a heavy stone road-roller. In parts of China humanity has become so plentiful as to be a drug on the market; man actually has become a weed, a nuisance, and the continual breeding for mere numbers has made intellect only a secondary quality. One finds, therefore, that where in other lands animal and mechanical power is cheaper than the human one, in many parts of China it is the reverse and man, the brainiest animal alive, has been reduced to a mere beast of muscle".

Frank N. Meyer, Hankow, Hupeh, China. May 30, 1917.





Negative Numbers 12369 to 12429.

— A —

|                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| Aleurites fordii  | 12394 |
| Allium fistulosum | 12385 |
| Amaranthus blitum | 12396 |

- B -

|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| Bambusa arundinacea. | 12402 |
| "                    | 12403 |
| "                    | 12404 |
| "                    | 12405 |
| Beekeeping           | 12387 |
| Betula sp.           | 12379 |
| Brassica pekinensis  | 12384 |
| "                    | 12396 |

- C -

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Capsicum longum          | 12399 |
| Chinese beekeeping       | 12387 |
| " gardening              | 12412 |
| " "                      | 12413 |
| " "                      | 12414 |
| " "                      | 12415 |
| " "                      | 12416 |
| " "                      | 12417 |
| " "                      | 12418 |
| " "                      | 12419 |
| " landscape architectur  | 12420 |
| " views                  | 12429 |
| Chrysanthemum sinense    | 12371 |
| " " "                    | 12372 |
| Citrus limonum           | 12373 |
| Conifers                 | 12369 |
| Crataegus cuneata        | 12370 |
| Cunninghamia lanceolata. | 12405 |
| " "                      | 12410 |
| Cupressus funebris       | 12388 |

- D -

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Daphne genkwa. | 12428 |
| Deforestation  | 12378 |
| "              | 12379 |
| "              | 12380 |
| "              | 12381 |
| "              | 12382 |

- E -

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| Eleccharis tubercsa | 12386 |
| " "                 | 12398 |
| " "                 | 12399 |

- G -

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Gardening, Chinese | 12412 |
| "                  | 12413 |
| "                  | 12414 |
| "                  | 12415 |
| "                  | 12416 |
| "                  | 12417 |
| "                  | 12418 |
| "                  | 12419 |
| Ginkgo biloba      | 12400 |

- H -

Human Draught Animals. 12429

- J -

Juglans sp. 12378

- I -

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Lagenaria clavata.    | 12396 |
| Landscape, Chinese    | 12420 |
| Liquidambar formosana | 12408 |
| " "                   | 12424 |
| Leucopetalum chinense | 12421 |

- M -

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| Market              | 12384 |
| "                   | 12396 |
| "                   | 12399 |
| "                   | 12400 |
| Mucuna sempervirens | 12426 |
| "                   | 12427 |

- N -

Nandina domestica 12418

— 0 —

|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| Ophiopogon japonicus | 12416 |
| Oriza sativa         | 12391 |

- P -

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Parthenocissus tricuspidata. | 12418 |
| " "                          | 12415 |
| Phaseolus aureus             | 12395 |
| Phyllostachys pubescens      | 12407 |

- P - (Cont'd.)

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| Phyllostachys sp.      | 12406 |
| " "                    | 12423 |
| Pinus massoniana       | 12410 |
| " sinensis             | 12376 |
| " "                    | 12377 |
| " "                    | 12411 |
| Platycarya strobilacea | 12399 |
| Pterocarya stenoptera  | 12409 |
| Pyrus calleryana.      | 12388 |
| " "                    | 12389 |
| " "                    | 12390 |
| " "                    | 12391 |
| " sinensis             | 12383 |
| " Ussuriensis.         | 12380 |
| " "                    | 12381 |
| " "                    | 12382 |

- Q -

|         |          |       |
|---------|----------|-------|
| Quercus | serrata. | 12399 |
| "       | "        | 12400 |
| "       | sp.      | 12378 |
| "       | "        | 12410 |

- R -

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Retinospora obtusa | 12369 |
| Rhus javanica      | 12399 |

- 52 -

|                      |       |       |         |       |
|----------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| Saxifraga sarmentosa | 12416 |       |         |       |
| Sea slug             | 12401 |       |         |       |
| Sesamum orientale.   | 12397 |       |         |       |
| Soja max             | Bean  | Curd  | 12392   |       |
| "                    | "     | Bean  | Cheese  | 12393 |
| "                    | "     | Bean  | Sprouts | 12395 |
| Spiraea sp.          | 12422 |       |         |       |
| Stillingia sebifera  | 12391 |       |         |       |
| "                    | "     | 12410 |         |       |

- T -

|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| Thea sinensis        | 12424 |
| Trachycarpus excelsa | 12399 |
| " "                  | 12425 |

- U -

Ulmus pumila

12374

" "

12375

" sp.

12378

- Z -

Zingiber officinale

12399















